

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, April 9.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .01. Temperature, Max. 77; Min. 67. Weather, variable.



ESTABLISHED JULY 4, 1899

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 4.36c. Per Ton, \$87.20. 88 Analysis Beets, 11s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Per Ton, \$88.80.

VOL. XLVII., NO. 8009.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1908.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CONSUL SAITO SENDS THE PINKHAM LETTERS TO HIS AMBASSADOR

Japanese to Have a Mass Meeting to Express Their Sentiments—The Democrats Will Make Pinkham an Issue—Eleven Doctors Stand by Pinkham's Iwilei Policy and His Course of Deception—Want Him Reappointed—Republican Machine to the Rescue.

What the Japanese, as a rule, think of the reappointment of Pinkham will be known and known without any shadow of doubt after they have had a chance to speak at a mass meeting called for Saturday night.

Governor Frear has asked a large number of persons concerning their approval or disapproval of the reappointment and among those asked have been a number of prominent Japanese, the question to these having usually taken the form of an inquiry as to how the Japanese regard Pinkham. And the Japanese intend to let the Governor know without any qualifying of their statements.

They have called the mass meeting of their countrymen expressly to protest against the reappointment of the man whom they feel has gone far out of his road to insult their representative and through their representative, all the Japanese of the Territory. The meeting will be held probably at the Japanese theater on Aala street. Many of the leading Japanese of the city will be present as speakers, and while many of the Japanese feel a delicacy about advising the Territorial Executive concerning any of his business, they feel that in the present instance, their opinions having been asked, they will be justified in memorializing him on this subject and asking him not to name Pinkham as the next president of the Board with which the Japanese have so many dealings.

CONSUL FILES CORRESPONDENCE.

Fearing a reappointment of L. E. Pinkham as a Territorial official and a further outbreak of ill-manners on his part that might bring the Japanese consular representative, either Consul General Saito or his successor, into a clash with the Territorial Executive, Mr. Saito has forwarded all the correspondence between him and Pinkham to the Japanese Ambassador at Washington in order to let the Japanese representative at the National Capital know what kind of a man the Hawaiian Japanese representative has to deal with.

Mr. Saito does not ask that this correspondence be immediately brought to the attention of President Roosevelt, but desires to have it ready in Washington to lay before the President should the occasion arise. He feels that the unwarranted actions and words of Pinkham in the past will be repeated in the future, especially should he be reappointed and be able to regard his reappointment as a practical endorsement of his words and actions by Governor Frear. To protect himself and to protect any other who may be appointed to succeed him, he feels justified in placing these letters where they can be produced and placed before the President without delay in the event of anything arising between the Consulate and the local authorities which might require an official explanation at Washington.

The correspondence, with an accompanying letter of explanation to Ambassador Takahira, has already gone forward.

MEDICAL SOCIETY ENDORSES.

President L. E. Pinkham, of the Board of Health, was unanimously endorsed for reappointment by the eleven members of the Hawaiian Territorial Medical Society who attended the meeting called for the purpose of taking action in the matter last night. The stand taken by the majority of the doctors was that Pinkham's attitude towards the medical fraternity of the Territory demanded such endorsement and that at this particular time, when an attack was being made upon him over his Iwilei policy, the attitude of the society ought to be one of strong endorsement and approval.

It was stated at the meeting, and the statement applauded, that Pinkham had been justified in taking the steps he had regarding Iwilei and further justified, in view of the existence of the Edmunds Act, of DENYING HIS ACTIONS.

Dr. Raymond was the principal speaker along this line, eulogizing Pinkham for doing what he deemed the best to mitigate the Iwilei evil, although he knew that the enforcement of the Edmunds Act in the Territory made his actions illegal and forced him to speak deceptively as he did at the meeting of the Board of Health.

"When he had to sit there and be practically called a liar, for he was practically called a liar and had to take it, I say that he ought to be rather regarded as a martyr than as one to blame. And the man who called him a liar would not have dared to do so if there had been a man physically strong in the chair."

Concerning those who were leading the fight against President Pinkham in the Iwilei matter, Dr. Raymond dubbed them "moral perverts" and claimed that their reasoning and charges were insults to every decent man and woman in the city. "What this society should have done and what it should

do yet is to get in behind Mr. Pinkham and endorse him on these grounds. We should have endorsed Dr. Cooper in the same way, when he was president of the Board of Health. We have not done our duty by these men. The trouble with us is that we are too timid."

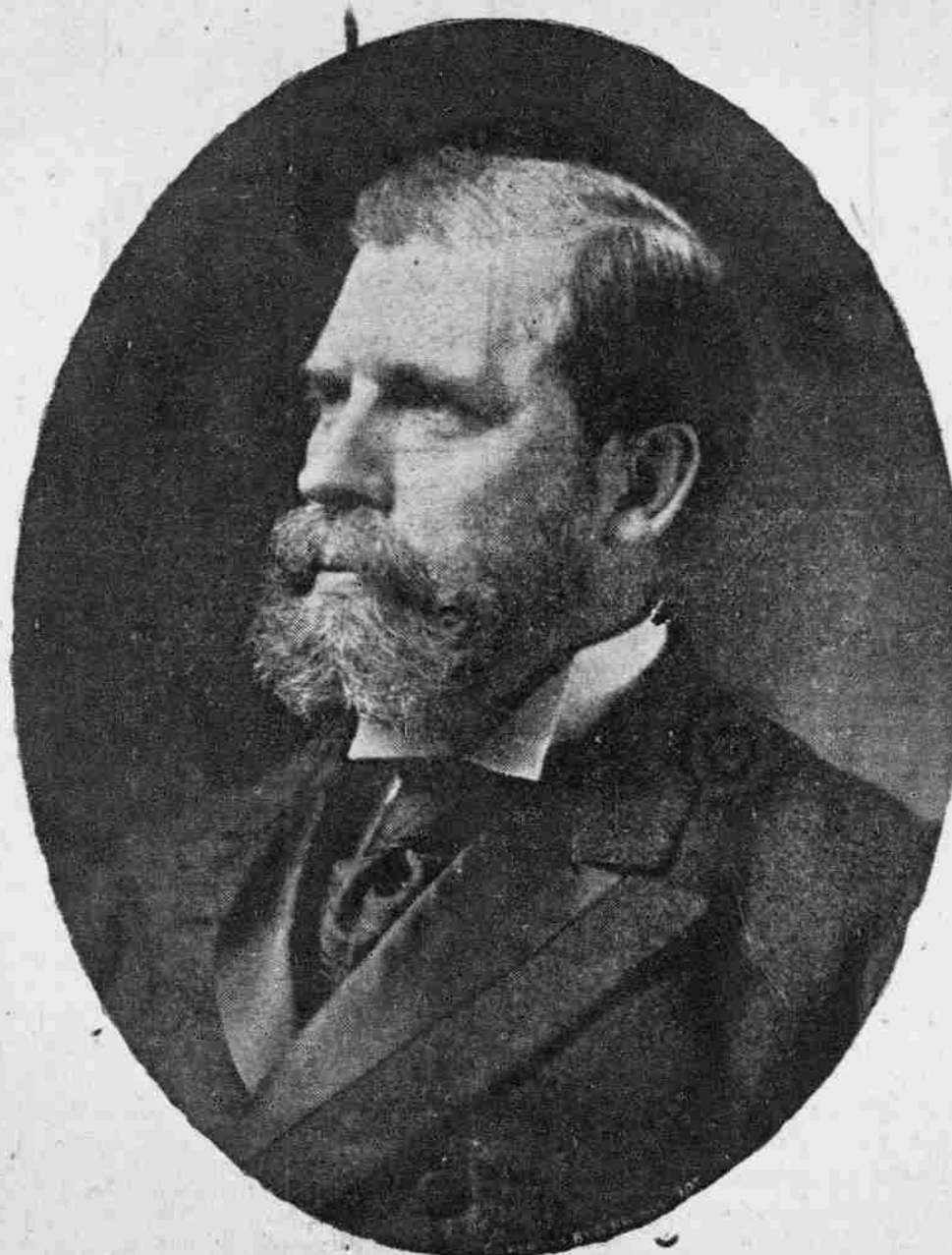
All the members present with two exceptions spoke, all the speeches being in favor of endorsing Pinkham for reappointment. Nearly all of them paid particular reference to the Iwilei matter and stated that for this one thing alone he should be endorsed. Doctors Walters, Judd, Murray and Cooper spoke highly of the efficiency of Mr. Pinkham in health matters, the former stating that he had served under many presidents during the past twenty-five years and none of them were so capable and thorough as Pinkham.

Dr. Waterhouse stated that he did not endorse everything that Pinkham had done, mentioning particularly the baiting of the Japanese as something in which he had gone outside of the bounds of his duty to the community. On the Iwilei matter, however, as this seemed to be the main ground of attack on the president of the Board of Health, he wished to endorse him.

There was some question early in the meeting of whether it was best for the society to endorse Pinkham for reappointment or merely to endorse his administration and let it go at that, this point being raised by Dr. Herbert. It was the expressed determination of the members to keep out of politics in the matter, this being stated before the meeting began, by practically every speaker during the meeting and again after the meeting had adjourned. It was decided however that the reappointment endorsement was not politics.

The following resolution, which had been prepared by Dr. C. B. Wood and sent in, he being unfortunately compelled to be absent himself, was moved

HUGHES DELEGATION CHOSEN BY NEW YORK STATE CONVENTION



GOVERNOR HUGHES, NEW YORK'S REPUBLICAN CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.

(Associated Press Cablegram.)

NEW YORK, April 10.—The Republican State convention has chosen a practically unanimous Hughes delegation.

LOPEZ WAS SEEN AND FIRED ON

Holds Up Kalihi Residents and Takes a Desperate Chance.

Lopez, the Porto Rican bandit, is achieving a reputation for himself round about Honolulu which nearly equals in lustre that of Bandit Tracy, whose misdeeds occupied considerable space in the newspapers some few years ago.

The latest from Lopez comes from the Kalihi district, and shows that the outlaw is getting bolder even than he has been credited with being before. On Wednesday night Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Combs were returning to their home in Kalihi after an evening at the theater.

Combs, who is well known locally as a stenographer, and who is at present working in Judge Robinson's court, in the absence of Colonel Jones, occupies a cottage on the road leading to the loper station at Kalihi.

Mr. and Mrs. Combs got off the car at the makai turning opposite the Kalihi store on Wednesday evening between eleven o'clock and midnight. They had not proceeded far before Combs noticed that he was being followed. Afraid that he might alarm his wife by calling her attention to the matter, Combs kept his mouth shut.

The distance between the car line and their house was almost covered by the Combs when the shadow behind resolved itself into a fearful personality which brusquely demanded that the man and woman stand and deliver what money and valuables they had about them.

Mrs. Combs, who is a highly-strung woman, fainted on the spot, and while her husband was ministering to her wants, the highwayman, whom Combs says was Lopez, beyond any doubt, grabbed his watch chain and managed to get his hands on a valuable gold fob thereto attached. The chain was broken and the fob taken away.

Combs, though a peaceable man, has been much annoyed by dogs, there being a number of nondescript mongrels in the neighborhood of his house.

After the robber had made known his intentions, Combs drew his gun, a 32-cal. revolver, and fired point blank at the man two or three times.

As soon as Lopez, for there is little doubt that it was he, saw that Combs

TAXPAYERS AND COMMISSION

Public Hearing Given at the Chamber of Commerce Headquarters.

The public hearing given by the Tax Commission yesterday afternoon in the room of the Chamber of Commerce, seemed to arouse considerable interest in the very important subject with which the commission has to deal. There was a very considerable attendance and a large number of suggestions were made. For the most part the matters to which the attention of the commission was called were matters of administration of the tax law, or of mere details of procedure. Very few of those who appeared before the commission had any principles of taxation to present or any system of taxation to advocate. One exception to this was H. E. Cooper who urged that in fixing the basis for the imposition of income tax there should be an allowance for depreciation of the income-producing property out of the gross income to be taxed for the year.

James W. Pratt, as a result of his experience in the tax office, urged the assessment of land for taxation purposes by the simple and straightforward way of assessing the whole value on the fee, independent of how the interests in it might be divided up by way of leaseholds or otherwise. By this means the tax office would be relieved of the necessity of keeping track of all the interests into which it might be divided. By levying the taxes on the fee, the various interests would adjust themselves and the burdens of taxation. This would avoid most of the misunderstandings and difficulties about which so much had been said before the commission.

Byron O. Clark and L. G. Kellogg presented the most far reaching principles of taxation for the consideration of the commission. They proposed principally that all land of equal value, considered independent of improvements, should be taxed equally, independent of whether it was put to productive use by the owner or not. Subsidiary to this they proposed that taxes should be taken off of growing crops, specifically, and generally off of industry. Mr. Kellogg proposed also a progressive tax on large areas of land, as for instance that land in one ownership in excess of 100 acres should be taxed higher for each additional one hundred acres. This is the principle that is in force in the taxation system of New Zealand.

(Continued on Page Two.)

SURVIVORS OF ARTHUR SEWALL WRECK ARE IN PHILADELPHIA

Hawaiian Sailor Brings the Report of Disaster by Fire at Sea—Russia Prepares for Trouble With Turkey.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—The details of the burning at sea of the American ship Arthur Sewall have been brought back by George Baker, a Hawaiian sailor, one of the three survivors of the disaster. Baker arrived here yesterday.

The ship Arthur Sewall sailed from Philadelphia for Honolulu on April 3, one year ago, since which time until now no word of her fate had been brought back to the relatives of Captain Gaffrey, the relatives of her crew or the owners. Over six months ago she was tolled for as lost at Lloyd's, the general supposition being that she had gone ashore somewhere off the Horn and that her crew had perished, all hope of there having been survivors having passed away in the long silence.

RUSSIA SENDS GUNS TO TURKISH FRONTIER

TIFLIS, April 10.—Fifty-six heavy guns have been sent to the Russo-Turkish frontier to be mounted at Kars to defend that point against any possible attack of the Turks.

THIRD TRIAL FOR FORD.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—The third trial of Tiley L. Ford for alleged participation in the bribing of the San Francisco Supervisors in the matter of trolley franchises was begun yesterday.

ADMIRAL'S WIFE AND DAUGHTER ARRIVE.

PASO ROBLES, April 10.—Mrs. Evans and her daughter have arrived here to remain with Admiral Evans, who is finding the treatment beneficial.

PROF. DECLINES COUNT'S CHALLENGE.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 10.—Count Bobrinsky has challenged Professor Milukoff to a duel over a dispute which arose between the two in the Duma. The challenge has been declined.

SUGAR TRUST SUIT DISMISSED.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The suit brought to recover \$30,000,000 damages from the American Sugar Refining Co. on charge of conspiracy to ruin the Pennsylvania Refining Company, has been dismissed by the Federal Court, which holds that the Sherman Anti-Trust law does not apply in the case. It was under this statute that the action was brought.

TO SUPPRESS ANARCHY.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The President in his message to Congress today urges legislation against anarchy that will prohibit from the United States mails all newspapers and other publications expressing anarchistic opinions.

COMPLICATION FEARED.

PASO ROBLES, April 9.—Admiral Evans is restless today and it is said that there is danger of complicated organic troubles interfering with his speedy recovery.

SUBSIDY BILL INTRODUCED.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Congressman Gallagher today introduced an ocean mail subsidy amendment to the postal bill.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL PASSES.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Senate has passed the House employers' liability measure.

SLASHED WITH A RAZOR IN SALOON

Two men of the U. S. Army transport Dix last night engaged in a quarrel which resulted in one, Pat W. Smiley, receiving a razor slash in his face which extended from his right ear down his cheek, laying it open, across his chin and lacerating the lip. Murphy—his first name has so far not figured in the case—was the assailant.

It seems that the two began an argument in a saloon on Hotel street and Smiley left Murphy and started for the transport, which is lying at the Naval wharf. On his way to the waterfront he dropped into the Kentucky saloon, and was drinking there

when Murphy, who, apparently, had been following him, entered and walked to the table at which Smiley sat.

Smiley shook the other's hand and inquired if they were not again good friends, when, without warning, it seemed, Murphy drew a razor and drew it across Smiley's countenance, Smiley instinctively dodging in the instant that he saw the shine of the weapon. Had he not moved his head, it is probable his throat would have been cut.

The police were at once notified, but so sudden was Murphy's act that those in the saloon hardly realized what had occurred before he had made his escape.

Smiley was taken to the Queen's Hospital in the police patrol wagon, where the ugly wound was stitched.

In the wagon en route to the hospital, the wounded man endeavored to talk, wishing, no doubt, to explain the details of the quarrel, but he was advised to refrain, as the effort caused the blood to flow more.